"THE CANNONEER."

Comrades Mingle Praise and Criticism of the Gunner.

Comrade John G. Leefe, Captain, U. S. A., Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., late Assistant Ad-Jutant-General, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, writes to the editor of THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE, saying: The Story of a Cannoneer is a most interesting recital of the wide and varied experience of its author. His narration of the events of the extraordinary battle of Cedar Creek is very graphic, but his assertion that the Nineteenth Corps was "routed" and "overwhelmed by panic" should not be permitted to pass unquestioned. In the early morning of the eventful 19th of October, 1864, after daybreak, and before sunrise, the enemy, under cover of the dense fog that screened his movements, assailed the left of the army in front and in flank, and at the same time made an attack in force on the Nineteenth Corps, which held the center. The left of this Corps rested on the Valley Pike, its right touching the left bank of Meadow Brook. The Sixth Corps was camped en echelon to the right and rear. On the left of the pike, and extending southeasterly toward Cedar Creek's confluence with the Shenandoah. was the Eighth Corps. This line was irregular, and necessarily so because of the sinnosities of the creek, which flowed in front of it. With the exception of a small force of cavalry which watched the ford beyond the left, the main body of this arm was in camp to the right and rear of the infantry line. The troops on the their beds are in no condition to fight organized masses. It was a standing order in the Nineteenth Corps that the troops should turn out under arms at daybreak every morning, And on this particular morning the Second Division, under Gen. Grover, had been ordered to make a reconnoissance in force to the front. Consequently, the Nineteenth Corps was not surprised, and the enemy's attack was repulsed, Orders now came from the Commanding General to occupy the position from which the Corps on the left had been driven, and in obedience to this a portion of the Second Division promptly moved over and confronted the enemy. At the same time the Second Division was ordered to take up a position on Grover's left and nearly parallel to the pike, or perpendicular to the original line. This brigade thus found itself in a deep ravine, where it was at once assailed by Gordon, with overwhelming force, in front, flank and rear. On some portions of the line while the front rank was engaged with the foe in front, the rear rank and file closers had faced about to contend with him in their rear. It was here, and here only, that any portion of the Nineteenth Corps was did would have resulted in capture, as nearly all of Early's force was coming up on this part

Corps, consisting of but two divisions, formed line. Its manner of executing this was not that of a routed or panic-stricken command, but in the words of the corps commander, "would have done honor to the best Regular troops in the world." The successive movements to the rear which eventuated in placing the Nineteenth Corps for a short time in rear of the right of the Sixth Corps, were made in obedience to orders, and were executed with military precision. The corps was then drawn in toward the woods, or nearer to the pike, and massed in clost column, with regular intervals, in the | Corps, and I take exceptions to his view of those manner prescribed by the tactics. And this was the situation of affairs when the corps commander was informed of the arrival of Gen. Sheridan, who directed that the corps be closed in and formed in line of battle on the right of the Sixth Corps, then farther to the left and within the woods. The intelligence of Gen. Sheridan's presence created immense enthusiasm, and an attack soon afterward made by the enemy on the Nineteenth Corps was easily | This is all true, but he does not tell in what repulsed. The newspaper carriers now came up and distributed their wares, and the singular spectacle was prescuted of soldiers, in the pause of hattle, sitting or lying on the ground, reading their favorite journals and talking politics with one another. In 20 or 30 minutes after this came Gen. Sheridan's orders to advance against the enemy. The First Division, consisting of but two small brigades, was deployed to the right of the Second and the charge commenced. The first of the enemy's force to give way was Gen. Gordon's Division, which held the left of his line. Again the First Division forged ahead so rapidly that projectiles from a battery of the Sixth Corps dropped into its ranks, and it became necessary for the commander of the Nineteenth to send an Aid to the rear to arrest the fire of this buttery, which had been directed against a supposed enemy-in reality the troops

position in the rear; and to the Nineteenth

and take position on the right of the Sixth.

Up to this time all of the Eighth Corps and

Corps had suffered heavily.

The First Division was the first of the infantry to regain the works which had been abandoned in the morning, and with Schenck's Brigade, of the Second, was the only infantry sent in support of the cavalry still farther to the front that night. The number of effectives in the First Division on the night before the battle was a few over 2,700. Its list of killed and wounded embraced the names of 949 officers and men. The Second Division also suffered severely, and its commander, the gallant Grover, who led the bayonet charge at Groveton, was wounded during the advance of the afternoon.

of the First Division.

With the exception of the almost total de-Efruction of its Second Brigade in the fatal ravine on the east of the pike, everything here treated of regarding the First Division of the Nineteenth Corps took place under the eye of the writer. If he refrains from specifying incidents relating to other commands, it is because

Comrade C. E. Stevens, Captain, 77th N. Y. writes to THE NATIONAL TERBUNE, saying: I am very much interested in the "Story of a Cannoneer," and think he tells it well and is other troops who won it. I notice that he has as making the charge at Spottsylvania and the cake and have the longest pole with which Grant's Vermonters at the Angle. I would to get the persimmon. like to call his attention to the statement he made in his sketch that he saw Upton's Brigade leap the works May II, 1864, alone and unsupported. That charge was led by Col. Upton, but it consisted of twelve regiments selected from the Sixth Corps and was in three lines. In the first line was the 121st N. Y., 5th Me., 96th and 119th Pa.; the second line was the 77th and 43d N. Y., 5th Wis., 6th Me., 49th Pa., and 3d, 2d, 5th and 6th Vt. It was a splendid charge, and failed for want of support. Our regiment lost one Captain killed, one Lieutenant killed; one Captain lost an eye. We also lost a large number of men. We crossed the Rapidan with over 600 men, and after that charge could not muster one hundred. The column captured almost as many men as there were in the charging column, for most of the regiments had been fearfully handled in coming through the Wilderness. The 77th, 43d. N. Y., 2d, 5th and 6th Vt. belonged to the Second Division, the others to the First Division. Sixth Corps. I am willing that as many regiments of Col. Upton's Brigade as were in the charge should have the credit of it, but think that the others should have the same. There was not a better brigade in the Army of the Union than the old First Vermont Brigade, which was proved by every battle from Bull Run to Appomattox, and our brigade was always with them and we know how they

Comrade John Wagner, of Smith's Croek, Mich., and late First Sergeant, Co. A, 16th Mich., says:

I wish to correct the Cannoneer in his "Story of a Cannoneer" where he says that Winslow's | page 10 headed LOST. Battery D lost a section of their battery on the pike, in the Wilderness. This is not so, as the gons were safe. Those two guns were on the right of the pike in front of Bartlett's Brigade, and between the Union and rebel line of battle, and were contested for all day. Neither party could take them, and at nearly dark in the

Mich, crawled out on their hands and knees, snake fashion, with a small line attached to a strong rope and got to the guns and pulled the rope up to them with the small line, fastened the rope to the limbers securely and came back to our line safe. The two pieces commenced moving towards Bartlett's Brigade and got there all right, in spite of the heavy fire which the rebels poured from their guus. If Capt. Winslow or Battery D did not get the guns back I am sure that the Johnnies did not get them. They were not lost at that time, and I think the battery boys were there and took the

guns back to their battery. The Cannoneer will pardon me for this correction of his most true story, I hope, for I was there from 1861 to 1865.

Comrade A. W. Peck, of Newton, Conn., First Lieutenant, Co. D. 17th Conn., says: I have read the note of the Cannoneer in which he says that he does not criticize the action of any man of the Eleventh Corps under the rank of brigade commander.

Were all the men in the two advance brigades that were routed and ran up the steep hill as fast as men usually run down, on the evening of the second day, brigade commanders? What regiments were in those brigades, and what part of the line did they occupy at that time? I did not see any such stampede as he mentions, and I was there in command of my

Some regiment came and lay down in the rear of my regiment to support us, but I do not think they fired a shot, as there was no occasion to fire. I think it was the 6th Ohio, but I do not know where they came from.

In regard to the part taken by Carroll's Bri-Hill to restore the line of the Eleventh Corps, but had not told him to report to anybody, nor left, surprised by the presence of an enemy in | had be given him any au hority in that positheir very midst, crumbled away. What else | tion. The fact of the matter is just here: could they have done? Men just aroused from | Gen. Hunt stated in an article in the Century | Magazine, that part of the Eleventh Corps line had been weakened by sending about eight hundred men to Green and Sickles as supports support that weak point, and that is why they were there. The Cannoneer does not mention this fact, neither does Comrade Haines, of the 12th N. J. Now it is no wonder that the rebels broke through that part of the line, when a

I would like to ask Comrade Haines, of the 12th N. J., what part of the Eleventh Corps line was crowded out by Carroll's Brigade. I was there, in command of my company, the second and third day. My regiment was not crowded out, and I do not believe any regiments of my brigade were. Where were those men posted? I did not see them.

and officers of the Eleventh Corps, about the demoralization of its officers and men, is all bosh. I do not believe a word of it. It is very evident that Howard was satisfied with his offi-Gen. Howard deserves a great deal more credit | service. of the field. The Sixth Corps was already en | for what he did at Gettysburg than he has ever route from its almost impregnable position on | had. It was his forethought that selected, se- | haps the last man killed by a rebel built in the right, nearly a mile away, where it became | cured and held the real key and strategic | the war (a month and four days after Lee's apparent to the Commanding General that the | point of the whole field. It was his 18 guns | surrender), by the rebels under Kirby Smith, original line could not be held, and orders were that made Lougstreet hesitate about ordering in southwest Texas, on the 13th of May, 1865, that as its left had been turned it should retire portions of the two divisions of the Nineteenth | lines.

There were few better division commanders As it had been directed to do, the Nineteenth than Barlow, and very few better brigade commanders than Ames. The gallant old Eleventh line of battle on the right of the Sixth Corps | Corps needs no eulogy from me. Their record is inscribed on their monuments of enduring granite, from "Barlow's Knotl" to "Culp's Hill," where they fought and bravely fell.

> Comrade O. B. Ford, of Riverside, Mich., Co. D. 24th Iowa, writes thus to THE NATIONAL

Allow me to fire a shot at our Cannoneer. I have been much interested in his writings, and especially of his Valley campaign under little Phil Sheridan. I belonged to the Ninetcenth three engagements fought within thirty days. It is so human to use the big "I" and little "u" in telling of those thrilling scenes. He carries the idea that if it had not been for the Sixth Corps at Cedar Creek the Army of the Shenandoah would have been literally wiped off the face of the earth. He says that the Eighth and Nineteenth were intrenched and the Sixth was encamped in the open field. way the onslaught was made. It is true we out through the embrasures, but to our sorrow they were pointing the wrong way that morning to kill rebels, as they came in on our rear the regular time for getting up. I remember ing with a soldier who was in the rebel army and present at Cedar Creek. He told me that to our guns and spike them that night, knowing that they were going to attack us the next morning. Is it any wonder that the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps were not able to hold them in check under the circumstances? And forced to do, not having time to dress or get their arms? I was unfortunate that morning think, saved my life that day, we had to pass through the Sixth Corps' lines. Now, they were not in bed, for it was eight or nine o'clock, but were in line and ready to meet the enemy. I can see another reason for the success of the

Another important move was being played disaster by pilfering our camps, ripping open knapsacks and stealing our things, which were | and one Confederate flag. left behind by orders from the officers in command. This caused a lull in their onslaught. which was also about the time that the Sixth his knowledge of their occurrence arises from | Corps did their heavy work, I would ask the general information and not of personal ob- Cannoncer to look through the history of our to this, that after the close of the engagement late war and take the troops or regiments befew of them, which are 8th and 18th Ind., 22d and 24th and 28th lows, and one New York regiment of which I have forgotten the numbound to give his battery the praise that is its ber. These regiments will stand the test with due, but is also willing to fasten credit on the regiments of the Sixth Corps or any other mentioned Upton's Brigade two or three times | which the Cannoncer belonged. They take

spective of company or regiment.

While your "Story of a Cannoneer" may be the best ever written, it is not correct in all respects-most especially in regard to the situation of Gibbon's battery at the battle of An- reply to this I will state that the 16th Conn. tietam. At one time during the battle the 35th N. Y. were drawn up in line of battle on the road beyond the Miller house. There was a heavy rail fence on the left of the road, opposite our front, and at a distance of something like 150 to 200 yards was the celebrated cornfield. Gibbon's battery of four brass pieces. was to our left, between the buildings and on a level with the front part of the cornfield. At this time we were receiving some casualties from front and flank, and firing at will into the cornfield. I remember that the rebels were resting on their guns on the straight railand-post fence, and just busy picking off Gibbon's gunners. I think I am correct in saying that two of the pieces next the building were abondoned, but covered by the fire of the next two, which were so feebly manned that their guns were not pushed back. At this point in Brown's 98th and 100th N. Y. "weren't thar," the engagement the 35th made a charge into the cornfield and captured a color and quite a in my journal was copied from the official batch of prisoners, and saved Gibbon's guns. It report at the time. And then he speaks of the was understood at the time that Col. Lord sent due acknowledgment for this very opportune act, but it never went farther than acknowl- errors he has made without resorting to any of

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. evening two boys of the 1st Mich. or the 16th Let each subscriber try it.

THE FIRST BATTLE. An Indiana Surgeon's Claim,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: You have in different numbers recently been publishing statements and opinions of comrades as to the date of the first engagement between the Union | From Alert Comrades All Along the and rebel forces in the late war. Some of us feel interested in making known the truth of history in this matter. I remember nothing earlier between the opposing forces than the affair at Philippi, Barbour County, W. Va. June 3, 1861. There the Federal troops met and routed the rebels, under command of Porter-

The Union forces were the 6th, 7th and 9th Ind., under command of Cols. Crittenden, Dumont and Milroy; the 1st W.Va., under Col. Kelly; the 14th Ohio, under Col. Steedman, and Col. Barnett's 1st Ohio L. A. The Federal forces attacked the enemy from the north side of the town. This was early in the morning, before the rebels were up and ready for us. Cols. Kelly and Milroy were expected to attack from the south at the same time, but the terrible rain through which we all marched the night before hindered them from being on the field of attack as early as expected.

The rebels were routed in great confusion, many of them before they had completed their morning dress. This is especially true of Porterfield, who mounted his unsaddled horse, himself not in military dress, for several of our boys say they saw his white flag behind him as he galloped out of the village bareheaded.

Col. Kelly was shot through his right lung by a rebel commissary officer named Sims. The men of the 7th Ind., by command of Lieut. B. C. Shaw, of the 7th Ind., carried him from the little orchard, where he fell, to a house in gade, the Cannoneer says that Carroll said | the town near by. I, as Surgeon, examined Hancock had ordered him over to Cemetery | him. The bullet passed through his body and under the skin at his back, from which it was removed. The Colonel bore the shock of the wound very well. His clothes were thoroughly wet from the past night's rain. I well remember removing his kid gloves.

In this affair a young Confederate by the name of James E. Hanger lost his leg by a cannon-ball. I also dressed this amputation, and Hancock sent Carroll's Brigade, unasked, to and I say I dressed the first wounded Federal Colonel and the first amputated leg of the late war. And here I may say a soldier of my regiment killed the first rebel General in the battle of Carrick's Ford, July 13, 1861, (Gen. R. S. Garnett.) In this Philippi affair my regiwhole brigade had been taken away to support | ment (the 7th Ind.) had one man killed. His name was Charles Degner.

In the three months' campaign the Union forces captured a large amount of stores from the enemy, about 60 wagons and contents, two pieces of artitlery, several horses and mules, and the battleflag of the Oglethorpe Artillery. I had this flag. It was taken from me by a superior officer, with a promise to return it, but I have never seen it since then. Col. Dumont The reported conversation between Carroll and the 7th Ind. were the first troops in the town of Philippi, and had led the advance column in the night before in rain and mud.

From these facts we of the 7th Ind. claim to have been among the first in active duty and cers and men, or we who were right there battle in the late war, and our man killed in would have heard something about it. Ames's | that affair to have been among the first to yield driven. To have remained longer than they | Brigade held the same position on East Cem- | his life for the country. The 9th Ind. lost etery Hill during the second and third day, several men killed in that three months'

Here I may say that an Indianian was per-Pickett's charge. Howard had moved these | at White's, or Palmetto Ranch, on the Rio guns off to let them cool, and Longstreet sup- Grande, near Brownsville. His name was posed they were disabled, and Pickett was Williams, and he belonged to the 34th Ind. ordered to advance. As soon as his advance Indianians think they were early and late commenced, Howard opened the guns on his | in the struggle for the Union.-George W. New, Surgeon, 7th Ind., Indianapolis, Ind.

BATTLE OF KINSTON.

The Part Taken by the 10th Conn. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Permit me to say a few words in relation to the communication of Jacob D. Brown, under the caption, "A Little Sarcasm from a Pennsylvania Man," in your issue of March 20. In the first place I will preface my remarks by saying that the only unpleasant feature of the articles published in the "Fighting Them Over" department is the eternal clashing of opinions in regard to this, that and the other battle, as narrated by the different participants in the same. It cannot reasonably be expected that men belonging to different organizations and occupying different points of observation in time of action, should give a like account of a battle in which they were engaged. Each writes from his own personal knowledge, and each is entitled to a respectful hearing, without calling each other willful falsifiers or fools. Comrade Brown's article is in reply to the communication of James H. Rogers, of the 10th Conn., which was published a few weeks ago. Now, I do not believe that Comrade Rogers intended to distort the facts or falsify history in had good works and plenty of guns pointing the least in writing his account of the part taken in the battle of Kinston, N. C., by his regiment; and every fair-minded person cannot but think that when Comrade Brown goes and in the still hours of night and long before | so far as to write down Comrade Rogers as an ass-which he virtually has-because he tries some years ago, while living in Kansas, meet- to give the noble regiment of which he was a member due credit for the gallant part it took in that engagement, he not only overhe was one of six who volunteered to crawl up steps the bounds of courtesy, but of common

It is not because I was a member of the same regiment that Comrade Rogers served in that I have taken up the cudgels in his defense. I do not believe he intended to claim-and far be it I ask the Cannoneer if it reflects any dis- for me to claim-that the 10th Conn. "fit the credit on the troops for retiring, as they were | Confederacy single-handed" at the battle of Kinston, nor in any other action in which that regiment figured. The part taken by the "old and was severely wounded, and in getting to 10th" in helping suppress the rebellion has the rear with the help of our Chaplain who, I | gone into history long ago, and no surviving member is ashamed of its record. I do claim, however, that the 10th Conn. was under a hotter fire at Kinston than any other troops engaged, and lost more men than any other regiment, 17 being killed and 89 wounded in "Bloody Sixth," as our Cannoneer calls them, the short space of less than one hour's time, and that was the arrival of Gen. Sheridan upon | and this out of 366 men who went into the the field about this time. His presence was fight. I claim further-and my claim is suphailed with a general hurrah and a rallying to ported by official records printed in "The Miliany colors found floating in the breeze, irre- | tary and Civil History of Connecticut During the War"-that the 10th Conn. was the only organization that charged down the hill and at this time by the rebets, who were working | saved the burning bridge, capturing a hundred or more prisoners, several pieces of artillery,

"The regiment," says the above-named history, "was in line of battle on the Kinston bank before any other (Union) infantry had crossed the bridge." I will state, in addition Gen. Foster took occasion to pay our regiment longing to the Nineteenth Corps. I do not re- avery high compliment for the gallant work member all the regiments, but will give him a | it performed. Now, from what I have above quoted from official records concerning that battle, it must be apparent that if Comrade Brown considers Comrade Rogers as showing asinine qualities in writing his account, he (Brown) must also consider that the authors of same low estimate.

So far as Comrade Brown's little historical (?) sketch is concerned, let us see whether he is really competent to set himself up as a reviser Comrade J. E. Otis, of Denmark, N. Y., First of other comrades' accounts, and as a writer of Sergeant and Lieutenant, Co. B, 35th N. Y., suthentic history. In the course of his article he says: "Now, it so happened that the 16th Conn., 44th Mass., 85th, 92d, 98th and 100th N. Y. and 101st and 103d Pa, were all close to the bridge when the rebels passed over." In was not in the expedition nor in that Department at the time, and no Connecticut regiment. except the 10th, took part in that engagement. I kept a journal during my entire term of service, from which I quote the following regarding the different Union troops in that expedition, with their brigade assignments: First Brigade, Col. Amory, 17th, 23d, 43d, 45th and 51st Mass.; Second Brigade, Gen. Stevenson, 10th Conn., 5th R. I., 24th and 44th Mass. Third Brigade, Col. Lee, 2d, 5th, 25th, 27th and 46th Mass.: Fourth Brigade, Gen. Wassells, 92d and 96th N. Y., 85th, 101st and 103d Pa. The 9th N. J. acted as skirmishers, making 20 infantry regiments in the expedition. The artillery force consisted of Belger's, Riggs's and Morrison's batteries, the first from Rhode Island, the last two from New York. Comrade according to official records, for the above entry 85th N. Y., while the record says it was the 85th Pa. I will pardon him, however, for the that fine sarcasm which he uses in his article in calling Comrade Rogers's veracity in ques-If you are a pensioner, please read article on | tion. In closing my article allow me to give Comrade Brown this little piece of advice : Go slow; don't be too hot headed, and don't pronounce (at least publicly) another man an ass just because he sees things in a different light from what you do; and keep in mind the grand sentiment of the G.A.R., as indicated by the three initials, "F., C, and L."-HIGH PRI-VATE, Co. A, 10th Conn., New Haven, Conn.

LOST. See page 10.

PICKET SHOTS

Information Asked and Given.

Charles E. Denig, M. D., 141 East Spring street, Columbus, O., has a copy of the original Hospital Register of the 28th Ohio, from May, aways, 1862, to July, 1864; private registers of C. M. Hetterbran, of Capt. West's Cavalry, and Calvin O. Jones, regiment unknown; also, of other

soldiers, under his treatment, of the following regiments: at Camp Philippi, W. Va., June 14, to July 29, 1861, Co's E, G, K, 16th Ohio, three Webber Falls, 50 miles from Ft. Smith. Ark. months; Co's B, C, D, 6th Ind., three months. At Camp Gauley, W. Va., Sept. 22 to Oct. 16, 1861, Co's A to K, inclusive, 7th Ohio; Co's A, C, D, G, 23d Ohio; Co's C, E, 26th Ohio.

that her husband, Robert Reeves, and Wash at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Brummit were captured near Pine Bluff, Ark., by troops stationed at that place. Reeves enlisted in the Union army and served until disknowing of the circumstances or what regiment Reeves entered, will confer a great favor by informing his widow.

C. C. Davis, Thula, Tenn., would like some comrade who was in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., to tell him if they saw the rebel who rode a little white horse around the rebel skirmish-line while the siege was going on. The writer saw him many times, and doublecharged his guns and shot at him at least 10 told that it was Gen. Longstreet. O. M. Bossert, Co. A. 1st Pa. Cav., Hulton,

would like to know where to find the two boys who strapped his wounded leg, one holding him on and the other leading the horse back to the ambulance, on April 5, 1865, between Jetersville and Amelia C. H. He rode a fine bay and wounded. The boys got them both, and he would like their opinion of that ham, Sylvanus Shedd, Co. E, 18th Mass., North

Marshfield, Mass., in reply to S. A. Stevens's inquiry as to where the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, crossed at Fredericksburg, entering the city the troops filed to the right | reached that place and checked Hood. The brow of the hill.

William Karo, Secretary 118th Ohio, Box 118. Arcadia, O., says that the roster and minutes of that organization have been destroyed, and the members will confer a great favor upon the writer by sending their addresses and companies to him, and also of any they may know of who may possibly not see this, so that | O., in 1865. all may receive a notice of the coming Reunion, Alvin Whitaker, Co. H, 39th Ill., Leroy, Ill., wishes to inform Wilbert Jones that the sur- about 18 years ago. vivors of the 39th Ill. still have the golden

eagle presented by Gen. Gilmore for being the first regiment into Fort Wagner. J. B. Munn, Plainville, N. Y., wants the addresses of all members of the 101st N. Y., to listed Aug. 30, 1862. At that time he weighed

encamped at that time on the south side of the he surrendered. Chickahominy, near Golding's farm. The picket-line was on Garnett's Hill, about half a mile in front of the camp. The rebel picket-line was in a strip of woods a short distance in front, separated from them by a narrow wheatfield. Near where the writer was stationed on the picket-line, a horseman came riding along the where he was posted. Just as he entered the wheatfield, Comrade Harper asked him if he knew he was outside the picket-line, and warned him of the danger. He replied that he knew his business, and rode on across the field. He had scarcely ridden six rods when he was erately rode into the jaws of death.

Comments and Corrections. John A. Gideon, Second Lieutenant, Co. H. 16th Mo. Cav., Ponce de Leon, Mo., says that Comrade Scholes's account is good so far as it goes. The writer belonged to Gen. John B. Sanborn's Brigade, which was composed of the 15th and 16th Mo. Cav., 8th Mo. S. M. Cav., some of the 6th Mo. S. M. Cav., and the 2d Ark. Cav., under command of Col. John E. Phelps. About the last of September, 1864, news reached Springfield, Mo, that Price and his Generals were on a forced march to attack St. Louis, and Sanborn's Brigade was ordered forward immediately. It went through Rolla, where it met, the writer thinks, Col. Fletcher, retreating from the hard-fought battle with Price at Ironton. Between Vienna and Jefferson City it fell in with Price's forces, and hostilities commenced immediately. Sanborn's Brigade dismounted and fought from noon on Oct. 7 the rebel forces at Jefferson City, on the 9th reached Booneville, where the Confederates made a stand, and the next day the brigade fell back to California, where they skirmished rebels knocked most of the wind out of the | \$4 a month. brigade, although at Little Blue on the 21st the comrades got their revenge and drove the rebels more concentrated, as Pleasonton's cavalry had them on open ground.

Chas, Stacey, Co. D. 55th Ohio, and Co. F. 5th U. S. V. V., Norwalk, O., says that after a long silence James Beale comes forward once more with an attack on the Eleventh Corps. It the writer has never seen anything of a differ- Sam. ent tone from him. In all his articles he places the entire Eleventh Corps in the morning's fight at Gettysburg, and in his last has Gen. Schurz in command of the corps. He also quotes Howard six times to support his misstatements, the man of all others who would have been only too glad of something to excuse his own neglect at Chancellorsville. Comrade Stacey charges that Howard suppressed Post. Hooker's order of May 2, 1863, telling him to look well to his lines, as the enemy appeared to be massing on his right. This order did not see the light of day until about June 28, on the Gettysburg campaign. For the truth of ing aid for the destitute of Rolette County, and corps in the army except the old battery to these official records are equally entitled to the this charge he refers to H. M. Kellogg, Cort- more especially the old soldiers, and has no land, N. Y., who was a clerk at Howard's head-

San Pedro street, Los Angeles, Cal., says that | makes him all the more successful, some time during the war, he thinks in the Spring of 1863, he rendered a kindly act to a young lady in St. Louis, whose name was Politte, from Politte Station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. She was married in St. Louis shortly after, and upon his muster-out, in April, 1865, he was informed by a comrade that she was anxious to see him. In the hurry and confusion of the muster-out he forgot to make any inquiries as to her name after marriage or her residence, and has never been able to find her. If some comrade should see this and give him the information it would be a great favor, or if the lady still desires to communicate with him | some of the members of the 17th Conn., 25th she can do so by addressing as above.

H. M. Jones, Scott City, Kan., says that on reading Gen. Upton's account of the capture of in December, 1864, the time that the 107th left Rappahannock Station, he is reminded how little credit writers give to other troops who contributed to their success, in giving accounts of battles in which their respective regiments were engaged. Gen. Upton claims for the 5th Me. and 121st N. Y. the entire credit for the capture by assault of this fort, and he makes no mention of the fact that the rebels had a battery in the fort in vigorous action for an hour previous to the assault. Comrade Jones supposes the reason for this is that the fire of this battery was at no time directed to his troops, but devoted its attention exclusively to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, which charged on the east side of the railroad. on a level prairie, without cover of any kind. These troops formed in line of battle, two miles away, in plain view of the enemy, and advanced upon the fort at a quick step, drawing the enemy's whole attention, while Upton's Brigade ing distance without opposition. Although Upton's Brigade took the fort, the First Brigade. First Division, Fifth Corps, received the fire of the rebel battery long enough to lose 25 or 30

their assault successful. The writer has good reason to remember the fight, as he was dis-

George Amick, Co. H, 31st Wis., Otsego, Mich., thinks that Comrade Beale's criticisms of the 61st and 82d Ohio are altogether too severe and entirely undeserved. On March 19. 25 years ago, one of the hardest-fought battles of the war occurred at Bentonville, N. C., and those two Ohio regiments stood like heroes with the rest of the brigade. On the Atlanta campaign, through Georgia, at the taking of Savannah, through the Carolinas, at Averysboro and Bentonsville, the Union forces won at a cost of many lives of these selfsame run-

F. M. Rogers, Co. G, 1st Ark. Cav., Grand View, Tex., says that Comrade Scholes is a little off in regard to where Price crossed the Arkansas river when he got out of Missouri. He

Maj. George M. Stowits, 100th N. Y., address not given, corrects the statement of Jacob Brown, Co. D, 101st Pa., that the 100th N. Y. C, F, K, 2d Ky.; Co's C, G, K, 10th Ohio; Co's participated at Kinston. The 100th N. Y. K, 11th Ohio; Co's A, K, 12th Ohio; Co's B, was then at Gloucester Point, Va., being recruited by the Board of Trade of Buffalo, having Mrs. Mary Reeves, Marvinville, Ark., says been adopted by that body after its depletion

W. E. Hamilton, Co. G. 8th Mich., St. Johns, Mich., says that Col. Thomas F. McCoy, 107th Pa., in his account of the battle of the Weldon charged on account of rheumatism. It is supposed he enlisted at Rock Island, Ill. Anyone | Fifth Corps did that job alone. This corps, as he states, was withdrawn from the trenches August 15, 1864, and on the 18th the First and Second Divisions of the Ninth Corps were also drawn out of the works in front of the old crater, where they had been since June 18. The Fifth Corps went to the left of the army and on August 18 captured the Weldon Railroad at what was called the Yellow House. The First Our rifle-pits were north of Temperance Hill, and Second Divisions of the Ninth Corps ar rived in the vicinity about three o'clock p. m. on the 19th just in time to save the Fifth times during the siege. He was afterwards | Corps from destruction, as the two divisions filled the gap between that corps and the main line just as the Johnnies were filing in its rear and right flank.

Lost and Found, Thomas Sullivan, Co. E, 98th N. Y., Baraboo Wis., says that in March, 1865, when on his way home from Rochester, N. Y., he left his knaphad a ham strapped on the saddle when sack in a saloon near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Harrisburg, Pa., and has never seen it since. It contained papers from Maj. Gen. Gibbon pronouncing him the best soldier in the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps.

Lewis H. Determan, Corporal, Co. K, 112th Ill., Tecumseh, Neb., has a Bible found at Co says it was on the upper pontoon bridge; after | lumbia, Tenn., the morning after the troops and formed in line in front of the house on the name of A. S. Dodson, Brownsburg, Ind., is written in it. Comrade Determan thinks that Dodson was a member of the 63d Ind.

Aaron J. Bell, Co. H. 4th N. Y., First Scott Life Guard, Enoree, S. C., lost his discharge in New York City in May, 1863. Silas S, Hiner, Co. D, 189th Ohio, Ionia, Mich., lost his discharge, he thinks, at Piqua,

John E. Hackett, Co. G. 1st Minn. M't'd Rangers, La Crosse, Wis., lost his discharge

Personal. James Steverson, Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A. Tremaine's Corners, N. Y., is one of the young soldiers. He was born Aug. 26, 1847, and enarrange for a Reunion this coming Summer. | 101 pounds and was five feet high. When he John L. Harper, Co. G. 49th Pa., address not | was discharged he weighed 165 pounds and given, says that in June, 1862, previous to the | measured five feet eight inches. He never was seven days' fight, the Army of the Potomac away from his regiment until wounded July was lying in front of Richmond. The writer's 4, 1864. He was at the hospital three months. brigade, commanded by Gen. Hancock, was taken prisoner April 2, 1865, and saw Lee when

Chas, T. Shepard is one of the voungest soldiers. He was born in 1850 and enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1863, in Capt. Bramhall's company of the 9th Iowa Cav., and was discharged Sept. 3, 1863, at Davenport. He went to his home in Lake Co., Ill., and in December of the same year again enlisted, this time in Co. E. road, which ran up a little ravine to the left of | 17th Ill. Cav., doing a private's duty until the regiment was mustered out Nov. 27, 1865. Samuel T. Derry, Bushnell, Ill., wishes to ex-

press his heartfelt thanks to the comrades of the G. A. R., Mrs. Fanny Young, Mrs. Mattie Mitchell, the Sons of Veterans and citizens of the city of Bushnell, for presenting him with riddled with rebel bullets. The writer wants | an invalid's chair. He is a poor, helpless solto know who the man was, and why he delib- | dier, who enlisted in Co. H, 65th Ill., and lost his voice and health in the service of his country.

M. H. Coburn, Co. B. 14th W. Va., Cumberland, Iowa, was a prisoner in Andersonville during the Summer of 1864. He was on the train that was loaded with prisoners and wrecked Sept. 18, some four or five miles north of Andersonville. He would like to hear from any comrade who was in the wreck.

David Green, Co. A, 45th Ohio, Glen Rock, Neb., was taken prisoner Oct, 20, 1863, in East Tennessee, and confined at Belle Isle until March 1, 1864, when he was paroled and sent to Cyrus Granger, Bourbon, Ind., has a boy

about nine years old whom he would like to have some one adopt and give an education; farmer residing in Indiana preferred. Give Them Their Dues. Warren C. Hursh, Co. G. 1st N. J. Cav., Layton, N. J., says that he sees efforts are being

until darkness. On the 8th they again met | made to raise the pension of Mrs. Kilpatrick to \$100 a month. This may be all right, but there are thousands of soldiers who braved the exposure incident to a soldier's life in the late war, who are to-day receiving the munificent nearly all night. At (Hasgow, on the 15th, the sum of \$2 a month, while others are receiving W. E. Hallbrook, Co. D. 9th Kan. Cav., Monument, Colo., thinks the law providing for the

down to Big Blue, where they got among the pensioning of disabled veterans should be timber, and our boys dislodged them only changed, especially that part which requires after a hard fight. After they got them on | them to prove that their disability originated the prairie, Sanborn's men paid them back while in the service. This clause might have principal and good interest for the past, and | been all right 20 years ago, but it is unjust now. made their bow to Gens. Marmaduke and At this late day there is not one in ten who can Cabell. After that, Gen. Price kept his forces obtain sufficient evidence to establish his J. M. Overman, Co. A, 2d Ohio H. A., Carrico,

Neb., after reading of South Dakota's four delegates to the National Congress, wishes that there were a few more such Senators and Representatives, for then there would be a chance seems to be that comrade's favorite subject, as | for the veterans to get their dues from Uncle Two Frauds.

Wm. D. McCullough, Adjutant, Canby Post, Brazil, Ind., warns comrades, and especially (). A. R. Posts, against George Anderson, who claims to be a member of the writer's Post, and who succeeded in beating Butterfield Post, No. 316, of Kansas, out of \$5 on the strength of that assertion. He is not a member of Canby

James Smith, Co. C. 2d Minu., St. John, N. D., complains that a man passing under the name of M. E., or Mark, or Marshall Carruthers, of St. John, has been sending out circulars askdoubt received a large amount of money, all of quarters at the time and took a copy of the | which he has put into his own pocket or spent for whisky. There is considerable destitution D. Montague, 9th Ill., and 1st Mo. S. M., 206 at that place on account of the drouth, which

Why Don't They Write? H. L. Whitehouse, Captain, Co. B, 19th Ky. Perryville, Ky., says his regiment was raised in Boyle, Mercer, Washington and Pulaski Counties, and he assures the readers of this paper that it was not at all pleasant to be a recraiting officer in that section then. He was one and did not dare to ride after night, for he would have been ambushed. He trusts that the members of his regiment will write. A. M. Garner, Co. H. 107th Ohio, Canton, O.,

does not see how he could get along without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He wishes that Ohio, 127th N. Y., or other regiments, would tell something of the campaign from Jacksonville that city and went to Hilton Head, and thenco to Devaux Neck, not far from Beaufort, S. C. Chas. C. Otson, Sergeant, Co. G. 3d Wis., Albaton, Iowa, would like to have someone write up the doings of the 3d Wis.; also of the 2d

from April, 1861, to July, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out near Louisville, Ky. H. E. Butler, Co. D. 87th Ill., Mount Erie, Ill., says that he is a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and would not be without it, as it is the true friend of the soldier. He wants to hear from some of the boys who were up Red River and participated in the fight that occurred April 8 and 9.

Mass, and 27th Ind., which was brigaded with

it throughout the war. The writer served

Anton Eppenauer, Co. E, 37th Ohio, Nevada Mo., thinks that the "Story of a Cannoneer" was worth the price of the paper alone. He would like to have some comrade who served crept down the river bank, and got within charg- in the Fifteenth Corps give an account of some of their doings in these columns.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great pamen killed and wounded, and by drawing their pers of the country. The best way to help all attention enabled Upton's Brigade to make veterans is by getting it more subscribers.



MABEL'S GRANDMA.

"The world is even as we take it,"
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This is sense, even if it is not Shakes- | imparts strength to the whole system. pearean. Indeed, it is the opening stanza and to the womb and its appendages in of an anonymous poem. It was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild "run-down," debilitated teachers, millin-Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it ers, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," to be true, and she has made her life a very happy one because she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and women endure. It is the only medicine for is invaluable in allaying and subduing women, sold by druggists, under a positive nervous excitability, irritability, exhausguarantee from the manufacturers, that | tion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other it will give satisfaction in every case, or distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly money will be refunded. This guarantee attendant upon functional and organic dishas been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As peculiar in its remedial results as in its composition.

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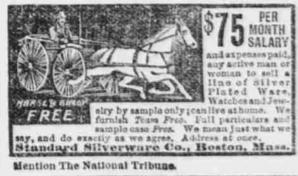
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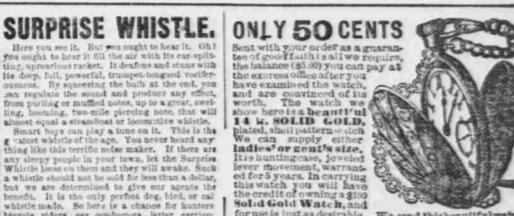






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